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Campaign Heats Up In U.S.

Mondale Escalates Criticism of Hart

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Senator Gary Hart's victory in the Maine caucuses has propelled the Democratic presidential campaign into an angry new phase.

Walter F. Mondale acknowledged Monday that he was fighting for his political survival and denounced Mr. Hart with the harshest personal attacks of the campaign year.

Admitting that "I got hurt bad" by defeats in Maine and New Hampshire, Mr. Mondale for the first time centered his criticism on Mr. Hart's character and personality. In speeches in Boston, he depicted Mr. Hart as a coldly intellectual man who would bring an "unfair, regressive approach" to the problems of common people.

Mr. Hart's strategists, convinced that the Mondale campaign was reeling, studied their private polls to see if the senator from Colorado had a chance to deliver a decisive blow against the former vice president in the Southern primaries next Tuesday. A Hart adviser described the region as "poised for movement" against Mr. Mondale.

On Monday in Massachusetts, another state that votes next Tuesday, Mr. Hart campaigned among union members, seeking to feed discontent in the rank and file against the endorsement of Mr. Mondale by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

These developments came Monday on the eve of the presidential primary in Vermont, where no delegates are at stake. Mr. Hart seemed to have no choice but to accept the "front-runner" title that has been turned into a burden by Mr. Mondale's performance so far this year.

[Polls taken by television networks and Democratic Party workers as voters left the polling booths in Vermont indicated that Mr. Hart would win his third straight contest with Mr. Mondale. Reuters reported from Montpelier.]

Mr. Hart upset Mr. Mondale in Maine Sunday and in the New Hampshire primary last Tuesday. He is considered likely to win the Wyoming caucuses on Saturday.

These expectations have increased the pressure on Mr. Mondale to rebound in the nine states that hold caucuses and primaries a week from Tuesday. "Super Tuesday" of the nomination campaign. Three states that vote on that date, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, are regarded as particularly crucial to Mr. Mondale's chances of saving his campaign.

"The South is terribly important," Mr. Mondale said Tuesday in Orlando, Florida. The Associated Press reported, "I'm here in the South fighting from behind, possibly, trying to catch up."

"What they have to do is get a firebreak in this forest fire," said Robert Squier, a Democratic political consultant who has been neutral in the presidential primaries.

The majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, is trying to assemble support for the plan, the senators said Monday.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, who heads the Appropriations Committee, said that he, Senator Pete V. Domenici of Colorado, who heads the Budget Committee, and Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, who heads the Finance Committee, backed a plan calling for \$2 in spending reductions, both military and domestic, for every \$1 dollar of tax increases.

Mr. Baker, who received the plan Monday, said he would "explore the feasibility of putting together a package like that."

The agreement among the chairman appeared to represent a step toward congressional approval of a proposal to reduce the deficit independently of the suspended budget negotiations between Congress and the White House.

Aides to the Republican leadership said that Mr. Baker's aim was first to try to work out an agreement among a half-dozen or more senior Republicans, including Senator John G. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Then, the aides said, Mr. Baker would talk with Democrats. In the end, however, he still seeks three-sided agreement in the negotiations with the White House. President Ronald Reagan's 1985 budget estimates a \$180-billion deficit.

Because the proposal is a framework, there are not many specifics. The draft reflects the option proposed by Mr. Domenici, of holding the increase in military spending after adjustment for inflation, to 5 percent in 1985.

Senate aides said that over three years, the proposal would save \$45 billion in military expenditures. It was thought unlikely that Mr. Reagan would accept such a proposal at the negotiating table, but "it's the best deal they're going to be offered," a Senate aide said.

TOMORROW

■ ROTC target of protests during the Vietnam War is enjoying new popularity among U.S. college students.

INSIDE

■ President Reagan backed a constitutional amendment to allow school prayer, as debate opened in Congress. Page 3.

■ A real estate developer is questioned by a Senate panel about the sale of a house by Edwin Meese 3d. Page 3.

■ Tito Gobbi, a baritone who was also a skilled actor and director, is dead in Rome. Page 5.

■ French officials are embarrassed by large protests over an attempt to restrict the autonomy of private schools. Page 5.

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■ Mexico agreed to buy the 9.9 percent of its shares owned by Bass Brothers, in a \$1.28-billion transaction. Page 9.

■ Foreign-steel sales in the United States rose to near-record levels. Page 13.

■ TOMORROW

■ ROTC target of protests during the Vietnam War is enjoying new popularity among U.S. college students.



Surrounded by a pattern of shell holes, a woman stares across the Green Line that separates East and West Beirut.

A precarious cease-fire was negotiated among the various factions and relative calm prevailed in the capital Tuesday.

Lebanese Christians Split Over Abrogation of Pact

Phalangist Militia Condemns Gemayel, Vows to Resist Syrian Domination

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon's cancellation of its accord with Israel appears to have split this country's Christians and created a new opposition to President Amin Gemayel.

The decision, reached after talks between Mr. Gemayel and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, divided Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist Party from its own militia and threatened to shift the focus of turmoil in Lebanon to the Christian population itself.

Christian leaders of various viewpoints said the cancellation of the accord marked the failure of the Christian strategy that sought to use Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon to guarantee Christian political influence.

"We are now back to the 5th of June, 1982," said Naoum Farah, the foreign affairs director of the Phalangist militia, referring to the day before the Israeli invasion. "All

the political results of the Israeli operation are now wiped out."

Just hours after Mr. Gemayel's government announced the cancellation of the accord, the command of the Phalangist militia issued a

statement condemning the party in all the decisions he will make."

The leader and founder of the Phalangist Party, Pierre Gemayel, is the president's father, and he has reportedly used all his influence to swing the group behind his son's policies.

"It's Pierre who is keeping the party in line," said one influential party member who asked not to be identified. "In their hearts, people in the party have a hard time accepting the Syrian solution."

Another prominent Christian leader, former President Camille Chamoun, has repeatedly warned against canceling the accord with Israel. But he suggested that President Gemayel's decision to cancel it might lead to "an end to the violence" and open the way to a withdrawal of Syrian troops.

Mr. Gemayel's Christian opponents, however, say that Mr. Chamoun will eventually join them. Mr. Chamoun's son, Dany, has made critical comments about the president's decision.

But the Phalangist Party itself, through its political bureau, voted to give Mr. Gemayel "full confi-

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\$28 Billion Reduction Possible in Pentagon Budget, Group Asserts

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration military budget could be cut by more than \$28 billion without harming military strength or reducing U.S. commitments abroad, according to a report by the nonprofit group, the Committee on National Security.

The report was written by William W. Kaufmann, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor who helped prepare defense budgets for administrations from 1968 to 1980.

At a press conference Monday, Mr. Kaufmann said that savings could be found by slowing the pace of new weapons procurement, which he said is happening faster than the services can absorb, and by avoiding duplication of missions among the four armed services.

"Each service . . . is trying to prepare for its own war," Mr. Kaufmann said, adding that the decentralization of Pentagon decisionmaking by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has encouraged the services to embark on unnecessary programs.

Paul Warnke, a former chairman of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency who is chairman of the Committee for National Security, said the administration has emphasized "the massive items, the big-ticket items" at the expense of readiness and maintenance.

Mr. Warnke and Mr. Kaufmann said Congress must cut back funds sought by the administration for new weapons or, as Mr. Kaufmann said, end up with "a very shiny, bright force that's all tied up at the docks and grounded — very modern equipment that won't work."

"There will be a decline in readiness as it is measured by the services," Mr. Kaufmann said.

The Committee for National Security is a nonpartisan research and

advocacy group, established in 1980 by Mr. Warnke and several other Washington figures who have served in government or government-related positions. A committee spokesman says the organization tries to make proposals "that seem reasonable and capable of being supported," adding: "We don't take extreme positions but do seek to build a consensus."

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, denied Monday that the combat-readiness of U.S. forces has declined since President Ronald Reagan took office.

The Washington Post reported Monday that Pentagon measures showed fewer army and air force units certified as substantially combat-ready in the fall of 1983 than at the beginning of 1980.

"The progress of the military is one thing the president points to with pride and will continue to do so," Mr. Speakes said.

The alternative budget plan offered by Mr. Kaufmann proposed cutting the MX nuclear missile, which Mr. Warnke said can be justified only as a first-strike weapon, and the B-1 bomber, which is projected to cost about \$380 million per plane. Both systems have been extensively debated in Congress and initially approved.

Gemayel Move Splits Backers

(Continued from Page 1)

be as severe as the fights between Moslems and Christians.

The Christian community contains a variety of different religious sects. The Maronite Christians, such as Mr. Gemayel, are the most numerous and traditionally the most influential. But there are also large numbers of Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics, Armenian Orthodox and a variety of other Christian groups.

There have also been important divisions within the Maronite population. Former President Suleiman Franjeh, for example, is an important regional power in northern Lebanon. Mr. Franjeh's son, Tony, was killed along with his wife and baby daughter by members of the Phalangist militia, led at the time by Bashir Gemayel, Amin Gemayel's brother.

Bashir Gemayel was killed in a bombing attack in September 1982, shortly after he was elected president. Amin Gemayel was elected to succeed him.

The cancellation of the accord with Israel has aroused passion among the Christians for both sentimental and practical reasons.

Christians point to the fact that both Israel and Lebanon's Christians are "pro-Western." On the political and military level, Christians in Lebanon welcomed the Israel invasion for driving the Palestine Liberation Organization out of the country and for creating the opportunity for a new political framework that would protect Christian rights. Many Lebanese Moslem leaders contend that the Christians also counted on the Israelis to ensure Christian political dominance.



Military police check the papers of Swedish soldiers near the Karlskrona naval base.

Palme Defends Aide's Soviet Trip as Sub Hunt Continues

Reuters

tion here that the intruding subs are Soviet.

Mr. Palme said the government fully supported the military's efforts, but could not take search yielded firmer evidence. Military officials say they are unsure of the nationality of a submarine they have been hunting for weeks near the Karlskrona naval base.

Jan Eliasson, head of the ministry's political department, began official talks Monday in Moscow on bilateral and international issues. Swedish rightists

said they feared this would lead to a normalization of relations.

Sweden suspended ministerial visits last April after protesting to Moscow over alleged submarine intrusions. Mr. Palme, however, met here last month with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who assured him that Moscow would respect Swedish territorial waters.

On Monday, the navy dropped explosive charges in the water off the island of Almoe, on the edge of the Karlskrona archipelago, for the third consecutive day.

UN Report Sees Climate in Poland Favoring National Reconciliation

The Associated Press

GENEVA — A UN report on the situation in Poland said Tuesday that the lifting of martial law, a wide-ranging amnesty and other clemency measures put into force last year have created a climate favoring national reconciliation in the country.

The report, compiled for the UN Human Rights Commission in accordance with a Western-backed resolution adopted last year, said latest Polish figures show that the number of people imprisoned for political reasons had declined to 28 by mid-February — most of them held temporarily — compared with 1,500 last year.

It listed at least two deaths in clashes between demonstrators and police last year and said allegations were received that 15 others died as a result of ill treatment or in unexplained circumstances. But it noted that Polish authorities had assured the visiting UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, last month that "they will continue to insist on the application of all possible means to prevent any loss of life."

The report also said the revised penal code allowing imprisonment of people protesting "legal rules" and of members of the banned Solidarity trade union could prompt "some questions" because it seemed to perpetuate a martial law provision. But it said members of the Polish government had evi-

denced a "spirit of moderation" as regards the "exercise of these powers."

It said the Warsaw government's measures "have produced conditions favorable to a reconciliation between different sectors of Polish society."

Police Question Priest

A Warsaw priest was summoned by police Tuesday and questioned

about sermons in which he attacked Communist rule and praised Solidarity, his friends said, according to Reuters.

The Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko, whom the authorities are investigating for alleged abuse of the pulpit, refused to answer the questions and was told he would be summoned again in three weeks. He is one of several clerics under investigation by the government.

Campaign in an Angry Phase After Hart's Victory in Maine

(Continued from Page 1)

culty. "I'm in trouble, I need help," he said with a laugh on an ABC News program. Mr. Mondale blamed his failure to "debate Hart," and later he moved vigorously to the attack.

"I mean, who is Gary Hart?" Mr. Mondale said. "People don't know him."

He singled out the Coloradan's proposal to impose a fee of \$10 a barrel on imported oil as the "worst new idea" of Mr. Hart's "new ideas" campaign.

Mr. Mondale also stressed what he called Mr. Hart's lack of compassion.

"Listen to his speeches," Mr. Mondale said. "You don't hear him

talking about restoring the sense of social justice, reaching out and helping the vulnerable, the emphasis is do I on Social Security and Medicare" — the federal programs for retirement and medical aid to the aged.

He added, "He wrote a book about his vision of America. You need an FBI investigator to find one word in there expressing concern about people who are in trouble."

Campaigning in Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts, on Monday, Mr. Hart continued to hammer at Mr. Mondale as champion of outdated ideas and a style of Democratic leadership rejected by voters in 1980.

There were signs that Mr. Hart might be able to pull union votes from Mr. Mondale in Massachusetts in the same way that, according to reports, he did in New Hampshire. At a shipyard in Quincy and in downtown Boston, Mr. Hart was well received by construction workers who said they were willing to defy the AFL-CIO endorsement.

There was general agreement among strategists that the Democratic contest was more fully developed than the delegate count would indicate. Fewer than 300 of the 3,333 delegates to the national convention have been awarded.

But the publicity battle, based on early developments such as Mr. Hart's victory in the Maine caucuses, has moved forward with great velocity. Patrick H. Caddell, an adviser to Mr. Hart, predicted that a rapid movement of public opinion could occur in the South, just as it did in the three days before the vote in New Hampshire. "It's clearly poised for movement," he said.

Another Hart adviser, asking not to be named, said the campaign's polls showed Mr. Hart about 20 points behind Mr. Mondale in the region, with erosion of Mr. Mondale's position setting in. So Mr. Hart and Senator John Glenn, who has put all his resources in the South in an effort to revive his campaign, are battling to get into position to take advantage of shifts in voter opinion in the coming week.

Most of Iraq's oil is produced in the Kirkuk region in the north of the country, but Iraqi and foreign oil experts had been drilling on the island until their progress was interrupted by the start of the Gulf war in September 1980.

U.S. defense officials said Monday that Iran had massed up to half a million men near the Iraqi border, apparently in preparation for a major drive against Iraq.

(Reuters, AP)

In Pakistan.



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Israel Holds 9 For Raids on Bus, Mosque

4 Immigrants From U.S. Detained for Questioning

Compiled by Our Staff Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Nine persons have been arrested in connection with an attack Sunday on an Arab bus and an attempt in January to blow up the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem. Israeli police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman said seven of the detainees, including four Americans living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, were suspected of being connected to the bus attack and two Israelis were suspected of being involved in the assault on the mosque.

On Tuesday, a judge ordered the four American immigrants held for 15 days of questioning.

Aaron Simcha, president of the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court, issued the order and imposed a news blackout to bar reporters from publishing the suspects' names.

On Sunday, some firefights were exchanged between the police and the mosque.

A police spokesman said two men and a woman forced their way into a house across the street from the mosque's entrance on Monday night and kept an elderly couple hostage. When the police arrived, William McConnell, left his home at 8 A.M., the gunmen ran across the street and fired several shots point-blank. They escaped in a car owned by the elderly couple, the police said.

The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility in a statement to Belfast news organizations. The statement asserted that Mr. McConnell had "organized and directed beatings in the jail," and charged that he was "selected by the prison administration to break Republican opposition to the allocation of menial and degrading work tasks." Mr. McConnell, who officials said was in his mid-30s, was in charge of the board that assigned work to inmates.

WORLD BRIEFS

Prominent Soviet Director Dismissed

MOSCOW (AP) — Yuri Lyubimov, a prominent Soviet theatrical director who has fought with censors for more than two decades, has been dismissed as the head of his Moscow theater troupe. Soviet sources said Tuesday.

Mr. Lyubimov, 65, was the first cultural figure to be thus sanctioned under the leadership of Konstantin U. Chernenko. The director, who has been in the West since last summer, told a London newspaper in January that he did not want to defect but would not return home unless the authorities relaxed censorship of his productions. The last three plays he tried to stage before going to the West were banned.

Soviet sources said Tuesday that members of the Taganka Theater troupe had been told that their director had been dismissed for missing work. The actors later met with a Moscow cultural official to protest the decision. Taganka was thought to have enjoyed some official protection under the Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, whose daughter Irina was said to be a fan of the troupe. Mr. Chernenko, in contrast, called on artists last summer to get rid of Western influences in their work.

IRA Gunmen Kill Maze Prison Official

BELFAST (AP) — Gunmen of the Irish Republican Army shot and killed a deputy governor of the Maze prison outside his Belfast home Tuesday morning in front of his wife and 3-year-old daughter, the police said.

A police spokesman said two men and a woman forced their way into a house across the street from the prison's entrance on Monday night and kept an elderly couple hostage. When the police arrived, William McConnell, left his home at 8 A.M., the gunmen ran across the street and fired several shots point-blank. They escaped in a car owned by the elderly couple, the police said.

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Trucks Blocked at Italian Border

KLAGENFURT, Austria (AP) — Truck traffic was backed up near Maglern, the main border crossing from Austria's Carinthia province into Italy, after Italian customs agents started a slowdown strike, a spokesman for Gendarmerie headquarters said here Tuesday.

Officials in Klagenfurt, the provincial capital, said that all civilian customs personnel were apparently involved, although reports from Rome said the action had been called by the union of customs supervisors.

At the Maglern checkpoint, where freight traffic is normally handled around the clock, clearance of trucks was halted by the Italians on Tuesday afternoon, an official of the Austrian Automobile, Motorcycle and Touring Club said. The Gendarmerie said the Italians were expected to resume work Wednesday from 8 A.M. until 2 P.M. The schedule was likely to continue for another two days, it said.

Vatican Said Ready to Cut Taiwan Ties

ROME (AP) — The Vatican is getting ready to break its diplomatic ties with Taiwan in the hope of establishing relations with China, a leading Rome newspaper reported Tuesday.

Pope John Paul II repeatedly has made overtures to Beijing. During his tour of Asia in 1981, he said that China should re-establish the ties with the Vatican that were broken after the Communist victory in 1949. Seven bishops from Taiwan have been in Rome for meetings with the pope and other Vatican officials.

The Rome newspaper Il Tempo said, "As a preliminary step, the Vatican is getting ready to end its diplomatic relations with Taiwan." The newspaper said the Vatican representative to Taiwan would be reduced to the status of an "apostolic delegate" without diplomatic rank. A Vatican spokesman said the report had elements that "are concrete. They weren't invented." Other Vatican sources said the diplomatic shift may take some time.

Mass War Graves Found in Zimbabwe

RUSAPE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Mass graves, said to contain the bodies of black nationalist guerrillas killed during Zimbabwe's seven-year war for independence, have been unearthed at a shooting range southeast of Harare.

A government spokesman said it was estimated that graves at the shooting range held the remains of more than 4,000 guerrillas and young people who carried messages and food for rebel fighters. The Herald, a newspaper controlled by the government, said Tuesday that the graves were found 140 kilometers (87 miles) from the capital.

At least 27,000 people, mainly black civilians, died in the war to overthrow former Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-minority Rhodesian administration. Independence was achieved in 1980 and, under a general amnesty then, all guerrillas and Rhodesian troops were absolved of guilt for war crimes.

House Unit Votes to Cut Aid to Turkey

WASHINGTON (AP) — A key panel of the House of Representatives voted Tuesday to reduce President Ronald Reagan's proposed military aid to Turkey despite warnings that it could derail hopes for progress in "delicate" negotiations over Cyprus.

Approved by a vote of 6-3 along party lines, the move would trim \$39 million from the Reagan administration's proposed military package for Turkey. The assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, had cautioned that "we are hopeful that we are on the verge of finally making progress" toward a settlement of the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus.

The subcommittee unanimously approved the administration's request for \$300 million in arms sales to Greece and increased to \$15 million from \$3 million its request for Cyprus.

For the Record

A leading member of Charter 77, the human rights group in Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Lis, 58, has been freed after serving 14 months in prison on charges of "incitement against the republic," émigré sources said Tuesday.

Indonesia will launch a communications satellite by 1986 to replace one that failed to reach its orbit after it was released by the U.S. space shuttle Challenger last month, an Indonesian official said Tuesday. (UPI)

Turkey's military appeals court has acquitted a prominent columnist, Metin Toker, it was announced Tuesday. Mr. Toker was sentenced by a lower court to three months in prison on charges of criticizing Turkey's military rulers in the Istanbul newspaper Milliyet in August

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Hart: Now Up or Down?

Gary Hart's spectacular victory in New Hampshire has been followed by an equally impressive victory in the Maine caucuses. Walter Mondale spent considerable time and money in the fall to win a straw vote in Maine, but it was Mr. Hart who was able to inspire more Democrats to attend meetings on Sunday.

In Maine as elsewhere, Mr. Mondale has the support of Democratic officeholders and party officials, of union and teachers' leaders, of a nucleus of activist Democrats who seem to have settled on him long ago as the best candidate to oust Ronald Reagan and restore the Democratic Party to power. In Iowa this kind of support was enough to give him victory. But he was not able to add to it, and now has seen some of it melt away. Mr. Mondale repeats again and again in his ads that he is "ready to be president." But he has not been able to inspire enough actual voters with a succinct statement of how, as president, he could make things better in America and the world.

Gary Hart, it seems, has, in the last eight days, to judge from national polls, something like 20 million Americans have decided to vote for him for president. Do these represent solid decisions, or is the late winter rage for Gary Hart nothing more than the Christmas-time passion for Cabbage Patch dolls?

Our sense is that there is a vast potential for change in Mr. Hart's standing — up and down. His call for "new ideas" is evidently appealing, and his skill in communicating his message may have convinced many that he is presidential stature. He likes to compare himself to John Kennedy, a little-known candidate who became a highly respected leader. Others see him as another George McGovern or Jimmy Carter, little-known candidates who won sud-

den popularity but did not wear so well. With dazzling speed, the odds makers installed Mr. Hart as the favorite in the "beauty contest" Vermont primary Tuesday and the Wyoming caucuses Saturday. Hart victories that would have been astonishing upsets 10 days ago are now taken for granted. More important, what happens on "Super Tuesday" next week, Walter Mondale campaigning in Massachusetts and the South, is attacking specific Hart proposals (the \$10 oil import tax, for example) and assailing him for being slow to support the nuclear freeze (we wish he had never supported that bad idea) and ignorant of the mores of the South.

Perhaps such attacks will work and give Mr. Mondale some victories on March 13. We doubt, though, that this tactic can much affect the frenzied element in the Hart success. The Colorado senator's new supporters seem to be expressing a kind of huge relief that they don't have to support Mr. Mondale any more. That is, they seem to be rebelling against the endorsing groups and the media wiseheads and the conventional wisdom and the rest that kept telling them it was Mondale or nothing. There is something almost giddy in the surge. And Mr. Mondale, we suspect, will have to answer their enthusiasm with something more plausible and engaging than attacks.

If anyone claims to know what the present turmoil is really all about or how long it will last, he is lying. The sharpest political specialists are confounded and bemused. They know only that this new turn of events owes much more to impressions of the two men than to hard views on positions or on the differences between them on the issues.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Leave the Fed in Peace

It has been frequently alleged, but never proved that every fourth year the U.S. Federal Reserve Board betrays its independence and tries to manipulate the economy to influence the presidential election. A new version of this charge was recently floated by a Wall Street tip sheet that thinks a "voice-stress analysis" of Chairman Paul Volcker's testimony to Congress reveals a strong intention to stimulate the economy "to aid" Ronald Reagan's re-election. Such charges are not only damaging to the Fed but also to the markets that rely on its professionalism. They persist, however, because of signs that the Reagan administration has indeed tried to press Mr. Volcker to keep its political interests in view.

Even without such pressure, the Fed confronts unavoidable choices. The recovery continues at a faster pace than anyone expected, spurred by the prospect of yet another \$200-billion budget deficit in fiscal 1985. With no effective action against the deficits by either the Reagan administration or Congress, interest rates and price indexes are again edging upward. Mr. Volcker is obviously worried that the inflation benefits of the painful recession imposed on the nation will soon be undone.

Yet Mr. Volcker can directly influence only interest rates, which respond to the Federal Reserve's regulation of the total money supply. They are already too high. If forced higher by the Fed or by heavy private and public borrowing, another recession is likely.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

China: The Other Superpower

President Li Xianian has embarked on what must be a most demanding journey for a man of his age. But his state visit to four countries with large Moslem populations is most important in the projection of China's image in the Islamic world.

There is great significance in the choice of the countries Mr. Li is visiting — Pakistan, Nepal, Jordan and Turkey. He is arriving in the midst of three confederations ravaging these regions. The civil war in Lebanon has assumed new dimensions, the war between Iran and Iraq now threatens to affect the world's oil supplies and the Afghan guerrillas' fight to free their country continues with sporadic successes on both sides.

China, which is becoming increasingly involved in world politics, cannot afford to ignore a region which could develop into the world's most explosive powder keg. There is very little China can do at this stage to influence regional politics in these lands. But with Mr. Li's visit Beijing has given notice that it will not ignore the developments in a region which in the past has been the predominant sphere of interest of the two superpowers.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

FROM OUR MARCH 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: King Edward Is Visiting Paris
PARIS — The British Monarch is accorded a cordial welcome by the "Radical," which observes: "King Edward took dinner yesterday [March 6] at the Elysée, a déjeuner of friends, one may say, for the British sovereign is more than a Royal guest for Parisians. When we pass a visit it is not surrounded by all the pomp and ceremony which one likes to associate with a monarch. He comes as an ordinary visitor, and in the evening goes to an applauding one of the most popular plays." The "Rappel" hints that the object of King Edward's visit to Paris concerns the commercial and industrial relations between Great Britain and France. "The business world," says that journal, "is just now greatly agitated over the economic significance of the 'entente cordiale.'"

1934: Dillinger's Mark Seen in Raid
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — In a sensational raid that had every earmark of being engineered, if not led, by John Dillinger, notorious outlaw and killer, now being sought throughout the Middle West, seven bandits, after wounding a policeman and holding nearly the entire city at bay with machine-guns, robbed the Security National Bank [on March 6] and escaped with \$18,000. While three members of the gang entered the bank, three others with machine-guns guarded the entrance and held off an automobile load of police rushed to cover by firing a volley of shots into the air. Leaving the institution, the raiders took four girl clerks and forced them to ride on the running-board as a human shield against gunfire.

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French Officials Stung By Protest Over Schools

Demonstrations by Catholics Recall Church-State Battles of Last Century

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

VERSAILLES, France — In a series of demonstrations echoing the great church-state battles of the 19th century, more than a million people have taken to the streets to protest the Socialist government's plans to restrict some of the autonomy of Roman Catholic schools.

Rallies in Bordeaux, Lyon, Reims and Lille in the last two months have drawn more than 700,000 protesters. On Sunday, more than a half-million French massed in the boulevard leading from the palace of Versailles.

The parallel with the past was so obvious that Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, called on politicians "not to let yourselves awaken an excessively old and sterile quarrel that would victimize mostly youth itself."

But it was difficult to disentangle history from the conflict that is embarrassing the government of President François Mitterrand.

[Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said Monday night that the government was searching for "a point of equilibrium" in the educational reform proposal and that "scholastic peace is not an impossible dream," The Associated Press reported from Paris.]

The embarrassment was so great that in anticipation of the huge rally at Versailles, Lionel Jospin, the leader of the Socialist Party, hinted that the government was ready to negotiate on some proposals.

It has long been a principle of French Socialists thinking that the government, which pays the salaries of teachers in private schools, has the right to take them over.

The Mitterrand government, however, has not gone that far, proposing instead that the government have a veto over the hiring of teachers for the schools and that the schools be placed under local educational jurisdictions, especially on financial matters.

But the private schools, most of which are Catholic, have denounced the proposed government legislation as an attempt to destroy them.

In a play on history, Catholic leaders are using the slogan *École Libre*, or free school, to symbolize their battle against government control. That was the slogan used by leftists in the 19th century when

NATO Dismisses Offer On Arms-Spending Cuts

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO officials said Tuesday that a Warsaw Pact proposal for talks to freeze and cut military spending contained little that was new or significant.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, said Romania circulated the pact proposal Sunday to the Bucharest embassies of North Atlantic Treaty Organization members. Essential elements cited by Tass were a call for a token cut in military spending by every state in the two alliances followed by a three-year freeze in military spending leading to negotiations for a large-scale reduction.

The Reagan administration said it was premature to comment on the proposal as it had not yet had time to study the official text.

The plan was built on a proposal first made by the Warsaw Pact at a Prague summit in January and already dismissed as unworkable by the Western alliance because of the secrecy surrounding the Soviet Union's real arms spending. On Tuesday, the NATO officials reiterated that since the Soviet Union and its allies conceal their true defense budgets and give the illusion of stagnant or falling arms spending, the proposal seemed to be largely propagandistic.

The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, had included it in his list of proposed confidence-building measures at the European disarmament conference in Stockholm in January, but NATO re-

jected it as an unverifiable "declaratory" measure.

NATO estimates that the Soviet Union spends about 15 percent of its gross national product on defense, more than double the amount allocated to the military by even the highest-spending Western countries. By comparison, the United States spends just under 7 percent of GNP and West Germany about 3 percent.

Mr. Savary has insisted that the government does not intend to integrate the private schools into the government system. But Catholic leaders distrust that.

Militant Socialists, already upset with a government that is following conservative economic theory, say Mr. Savary has not gone far enough.

This was applauded by many of his own Socialists who have long wanted to eliminate the subsidy to Catholic schools.

Education Minister Alain Savary has called for government review of teacher hiring and salaries in the Catholic schools. The schools themselves, under the Savary proposals, would belong to a kind of school board on which their representatives would sit but would be outnumbered by public school officials.

Marshal Ustinov told officials at the Indian-owned MiG production complex at Nasik, 120 miles (193 kilometers) northeast of Bombay, that "he was proud to note" the factory's "excellent record in the production and overhaul of MiG-21 series aircraft during the past three years."

"This performance constituted a very crucial element in building up the advanced technology capabilities in the production of new and more sophisticated Soviet aircraft in India," Marshal Ustinov said.

In New Delhi, Defense Minister Ramaswamy I. Venkataraman told Parliament that India had asked the Soviet Union for approval to manufacture an improved version of the MiG-27. The Hindustan Aeronautics factory at Nasik produces three versions of the MiG-21 and MiG-27.

There was no indication that a new arms agreement between India and the Soviet Union would be signed during Marshal Ustinov's six-day visit.

But there is wide speculation that Marshal Ustinov will try to sell India more advanced weapons and to steer it away from signing military contracts with Western countries.

Under a 1981 agreement, the Soviet Union pledged to supply sophisticated military equipment worth about \$2.5 billion to India.

The Soviet Union later agreed to assist India in the production of MiG-27s and the TU-72 tank.

Marshal Ustinov, 75, arrived in New Delhi Monday with a delegation that includes the Soviet chief of naval staff, Admiral S.G. Groshkov, and other top officials. The defense minister met Monday with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Pakistani Threat Cited

William J. Eaton of the Los Angeles Times reported from New Delhi: Rajiv Gandhi, leader of the ruling Congress-I Party, said in an interview Tuesday that Pakistani troops near the Indian border in Kashmir had the ability to launch a full-scale invasion in as little as four days.

He added that the Pakistani Army, in recent maneuvers in that area, had simulated attacks aimed at achieving military control over the entire Kashmir valley, including territory claimed by India.

Mr. Gandhi, son of the prime minister, warned that "we are militarily prepared."

But he indicated that India had stationed its troops in the border region far from the dividing line in order to avoid trouble.

About a month ago, Mr. Gandhi charged that Pakistan planned to invade India within a year, probably near the city of Jammu in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

But on Tuesday, he noted that India and Pakistan had agreed recently to resume talks in May on a no-war pact proposed by Pakistan

to end the dispute.

Western diplomats in Moscow said renewal of the plan with additions fitted in with a series of recent disarmament proposals by the Kremlin, but they attributed the initiative to Bucharest.

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East German border guards escorted protesters back to West Berlin on Tuesday.

Western Group Stages Brief Peace Protest in East Berlin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Twenty West Germans, some wearing tuxedos and top hats, played a mock chess game with cardboard missiles Tuesday in front of the Berlin Wall until East German soldiers escorted them back onto West Berlin territory.

The members of the West Berlin group, which calls itself the Independent Peace Initiative, said they were engaging in street theater to protest the lack of progress in U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

U.S.-Soviet talks on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe were broken off by the Russians in November after deployment of new U.S. weapons began. Geneva negotiations on long-range missiles were suspended later.

Reporters said the protest took place just inside East German territory near the American sector crossing point known as Checkpoint Charlie.

The protesters, parodying the Geneva negotiators, pushed cardboard missiles back and forth across a table for 10 minutes until East German soldiers escorted them back onto West Berlin territory.

Before intervening, the border guards used megaphones to warn the demonstrators that their action would not be tolerated. No one was detained.

■ **Ustinov Says India May Be Ready To Produce More Advanced MiGs**

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov on Tuesday praised India's results in producing Soviet-designed MiG fighter jets and said it might be ready to manufacture more advanced models.

Marshal Ustinov told officials at the Indian-owned MiG production complex at Nasik, 120 miles (193 kilometers) northeast of Bombay, that "he was proud to note" the factory's "excellent record in the production and overhaul of MiG-21 series aircraft during the past three years."

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■ **Marchers in Manila Urge Boycott of May Election**

The Associated Press

MANILA — More than 13,000 anti-government protesters camped in a suburban Manila university campus and at a park in the city's financial district Tuesday night after a six-day march that was part of a campaign to boycott Philippine parliamentary elections scheduled for May.

The only way to know whether to participate or to boycott them is to listen to the voice of the people," Agapito Aquino told the marchers as hundreds spread out mats and blankets for the night at the park in the Makati district. "And from what I see, the boycott movement is getting bigger and bigger."

Mr. Aquino, younger brother of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., and the chief promoter of the boycott movement, spoke at a rally a few hours after hundreds of cheering office workers in Makati greeted more than 5,000 protesters.

The marchers chanted "boycott" and called President Ferdinand E. Marcos "Hitler dictator puppet."

A second column of marchers, numbering about 8,000, walked through the capital's northern suburbs and entered the grounds of the University of the Philippines, where they were to spend the night.

Both groups were to converge Wednesday on Manila's seaside Rizal Park for a rally advocating a boycott of the May 14 National Assembly elections.

The boycott movement has caused a rift in the opposition, between those who believe that fielding candidates will eventually lead to the toppling of Mr. Marcos's regime and those who say participation will serve only to cloak the regime with legitimacy.

At stake in the elections are more than 180 seats in an assembly created under martial law in 1972 to replace a U.S.-style congress that Mr. Marcos abolished in 1972. The president's New Society Movement controls all but a dozen assembly seats and he has predicted an overwhelming election victory for his party.

In another development, the chief lawyer for the board investigating the murder of Benigno Aquino said Tuesday that the head of the armed forces, General Fabian C. Ver, would be summoned to testify on circumstances surrounding the assassination.

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Tito Gobbi, a Baritone, Skilled Operatic Actor, Director, Dies in Rome

By Bernard Holland

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tito Gobbi, 68, the Italian operatic baritone, died in Rome Monday. He had been suffering from cancer.

Mr. Gobbi earned enormous respect for his convincing character portrayals. His skill as an operatic actor was thought by many to overshadow his talents as a singer. Indeed, in the early years of his career, he often appeared in the movies, many times in nonsinging parts.

In the opera he was identified most readily with the role of Scarpa in Puccini's "Tosca." He made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in that part in 1956. His last performance at the Met was also as Scarpia in 1976, a performance that marked Dorothy Kirsten's farewell to the house. In the Met years between, he sang the role altogether 22 times in New York and six times on tour.

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■ **Other deaths:**

INSIGHTS

The Lebanon Pullout: Now Washington Argues About the Role of Military Force

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The collapse of President Ronald Reagan's policy in Lebanon has produced within the administration an emotional debate of "major importance to the United States," as one top State Department official put it, over use of military forces to back up U.S. diplomacy in trouble spots around the world.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz provided a public glimpse of this on Thursday when he charged that congressional reservations about the use of force had helped pull the rug out from under the U.S. Marine deployment in Lebanon and encouraged Syria to doubt U.S. resolve.

The internal election-year debate, however, goes well beyond the role of Congress. Outwardly at least, it appears to reflect a role reversal, with the Pentagon urging caution in the use of force and the State Department leading the charge.

The debate pits Mr. Shultz, the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and other advocates of power-backed diplomacy against Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and much of the military high command, who pay the price in casualties and bruised institutional reputations when these forays fail.

At the heart of the issue is whether the American people will support such involvements, especially if troops are killed. The Pentagon and military, still wary from their experience in Vietnam, have become increasingly reluctant to have U.S. military forces involved without clear public support and a clearly defined mission.

In Lebanon, differing views of the U.S. national interest were also a factor.

The U.S. military machine has been designed primarily to deter nuclear war and thwart a Soviet onslaught in Europe. But neither of those contingencies, most officials believe, is very probable.

Washington is much more likely to face precisely the kind of complicated local conflict now swirling in the Middle East, Central America and the Gulf. Where U.S. interests are not so clear.

The United States has deployed forces in local conflicts many times before: to Lebanon in 1958 and the Dominican Republic in 1965, for example. Now, however, there are serious differences about whether anything can be gained by using force and about conditions under which it is to be used.

Although both sides describe the issue as profound and the differences as honest, the argument is also tinged with bitterness and frustration that has been built up over time, "largely because of lack of confidence by the military in political leadership in this country," according to a senior White House official.

One top administration official, who espouses the Shultz-McFarlane view, said:

"The implications of what has happened in Lebanon are very, very profoundly felt and they surely will condition the way we tackle other problems. We've had a clear setback there... a terrible loss."

"If we backed away from Lebanon a year ago," before hundreds of U.S. servicemen were killed and the United States was basically forced out, he continued, "we would have lost

something" in terms of pulling away from a "cause" that the administration felt was worth backing. That cause was getting Syrian and Israeli forces out of Lebanon while supporting and broadening the Christian-led government of President Amin Gemayel.

"But probably," the official said, "we would not have lost the ability to use force somewhere else in the future. The outcome of Lebanon is, for Americans, unfortunately, focused too exclusively on Lebanon as a military engagement, which it was not in the foremost sense. So to draw conclusions about the role of force in support of diplomacy which are unwarranted, I think that is the loss."

"We have to have a public that understands that military force is warranted" in some situations, he said, "but we fail badly to illuminate the kind of world we live in and that military force can function effectively in a very subtle environment."

Even before the relatively quick and successful surprise invasion of Grenada, White House and State Department sources report there was some military hesitancy because of concern over U.S. public opinion.

The official attacked what he called "a persistent theme of criticism" in media and public questioning that tends to focus on the "ineptitude" of military missions in El Salvador, or Lebanon "as opposed to a reasoned questioning of whether what we are doing is right or wrong. There seems to be a higher premium on doing something right, or not doing it, even though not doing it is to allow a terrible wrong to occur."

The official also implied that such thinking has infected the military high command. He and two State Department officials are clearly unhappy with the civilian and military leadership in the Pentagon.

They suggest that the military argument that it could not have contributed much in Lebanon anyway, because the problem was political, is not the real reason the Pentagon was reluctant to commit and keep marines in Beirut and to use force there.

The military, the senior official suggested, learned the wrong lessons from Vietnam. They "absorbed one lesson very well," he said: "Let's not get involved in something without public support."

But, he continued, the military "has consciously not absorbed some of the rather successful tactics developed" in Vietnam. "They threw out all that experience for low-order conflict and immediately returned to [planning for] the big land battles in Europe and Korea... to the exclusion of these smaller but more likely areas" of conflict such as Lebanon.

High-ranking military officers have a sharply different view.

"We and the secretary of defense," one top officer said, "never felt the use of military force in Lebanon provided leverage to get a political-diplomatic solution, and the use of force against Arabs is counter to our overall national security objectives in the Middle East."

"We are very, very uncomfortable with military actions against Arabs... and the only targets in Lebanon are Arabs."

The senior officers dispute the idea that they are reluctant warriors forever chastened by Vietnam.

But there is also, certainly among top com-

manders, "no philosophy to resist the use of force to achieve aims. If there is a valid benefit and reasonable means to achieve it, we would support it. It's a matter of whether the military would make a difference and how we are expected to bring about that difference."

In Lebanon, he said, "we were never really quite sure why that military force was put in there and what it was expected to do."

Officers said such reluctance about Lebanon should not be interpreted as reflecting military attitudes in all cases. Yet when asked about a hypothetical situation in which troops might have to be used in Central America, one senior officer suggested that it also would not be popular.

"The prevailing view is that we agree with those who say the basic problem there is socio-economic and political. But we recognize that the security problem has got to be solved first or parallel to the other problems."

So, he said, the military is willing to help those countries "with all sorts of resources short of going to war. The basic reason we would not be interested in sending U.S. boys in is that we don't think it can contribute to the long-term solution. If it can't be solved by indigenous security forces, then it probably can't be solved at all," he said.

The State Department view, as one senior official described it, is that "there has to be a better understanding by the military of the interplay between diplomacy and the use of power."

It is an issue that goes back to 19th century military-diplomatic philosophers, he said.

"How does a great power use limited amounts of power judiciously at the right time, especially when it is not obvious who is morally right or wrong" and when U.S. interests are at stake but are not vital?

"If we are not able to arrive at some way to do that, either because of the nature of our democracy or our history of quasi-isolationism, we sooner or later are going to come to a cropper. People and allies are going to say they can't rely on us, that we are erratic, on-again, off-again."

Just the knowledge that the United States is not likely to use force emboldens potential enemies, he said.

"This is the nature of the likely challenge: this enormous gray area where the need for power is limited; not nuclear war or, at the other end, like the virtually unopposed police action in Grenada."

But the military, he said, makes a fundamental 20th century argument in return: Wherever the United States chooses to apply conventional power in limited situations, it is going to face unconventional warfare carried out by small bands of guerrillas or terrorists with extremely lethal, high-technology weapons that are now available everywhere.

Thus, he said, the Pentagon argues that the ability to impose military solutions using limited means is increasingly in doubt. The military believes, he said, that if the task is known and has a clear objective, then "go it do and go all the way, because you will only get bogged down and humiliated if you are hesitant and uncertain. And, if you engage the other side's work, you are fighting rather than the real enemy, you are fighting in the wrong place."

Students praised a move two years ago to cut back on a workload that had crept up to nearly 10,000 pages of reading each year.



Kenneth Goodpaster, left, teaching an ethics course. Derek C. Bok, Harvard's president, inset left, has called for more

emphasis on ethics, less on case studies. Dean John H. McArthur, right, is reluctant to discuss Mr. Bok's views.

Harvard Business School Resists Change Despite Reform Ideas, Graduates Are Still Practitioners, Not Theorists

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It was five years ago that the president of Harvard University broke the carefully nurtured academic quiet here, publishing a commentary on the state of business education that many considered a slap at Harvard Business School's time-honored teaching methods and the direction of its research.

New demands on American businessmen, suggested the president, Derek C. Bok, meant that the school should be placing a greater emphasis on the teaching of ethics, and on instilling its students — who are mostly future line managers in U.S. corporations — with a greater appreciation of how corporations and the government interact. And Mr. Bok questioned whether the school had grown overreliant on its celebrated "case method" teaching style.

While the method uses real-life examples of corporate decision-making, he wrote, it "does not provide an ideal way of communicating concepts and analytic methods in the first instance."

"It would often make more sense to give the theory first, and then compare the case to the model," said Donna Florence, 26, who came to Harvard from the University of Alabama. The system is bound to produce studies at least a few years behind the times, she added, because "you can't wait for a good case on robotics to come along."

One area in which cases and theory have been mingled is ethics. In numerous courses about business policy, students are now confronted with a variety of ethical dilemmas, such as whether it is right to engage in bribery when operating in countries where under-the-table money often greases deals.

In a recent class of "Ethical Aspects of Corporate Policy," second-year students spent 90 minutes wrestling with a number of difficult theoretical questions raised by moral philosophers.

Not surprisingly, students enrolled in the elective course seemed to already enjoy dealing with such issues, and the course instructor, Kenneth Goodpaster, admits he may be "singing to the church choir." But he says that "moral isolationism in business school is starting to change," a process he and others say began at Harvard before the Bok report.

Still, faculty members say it will be a while before instructors in a variety of business courses — especially younger teachers, fearful of losing control of a case discussion — are comfortable dealing with ethical issues when they arise in classroom debate. Students say it is significant that another elective course, called "Power and Influence," is more heavily subscribed than the ethics course.

John D. Matthews Jr., a professor who pioneered much of the ethics teaching at Harvard and recently completed an ethics casebook, says he is not surprised. "A lot of students come here to be more effective managers, and they are not sure about some of those changes, although different from those changes, advocated in his report, have markedly improved the quality of education. They point to a move by the school two years ago to cut back on a student workload that had crept up to nearly 10,000 pages of reading each year."

"We reached a point where the pressure had forced students into gaming strategies — the quick, 30-second answer that would get them off the hook," said Thomas Piper, the senior associate dean for educational programs. With the reading load rolled back to about 7,000 pages, "we find that students are doing no less work, and they are much better prepared."

And most students praise the school's growing reliance on personal computers, used in many classes to manipulate complex corporate and industry data presented in the case studies. Next year, the school announced in February, some work on personal computers will be mandatory, and more than 90 percent of students are expected to own their own machines.

Both young faculty members and students say they have been pleasantly surprised to find the business school a fairly humane environment. "You get an image of it as a high-powered, cutthroat place," said Mr. Turner, but that is not the case. "It is competitive, but only as competitive as the real world."

"The real world" is a phrase used frequently in Harvard Business School classes. It is a world in which the case method is adept at exploring. Harvard students read hundreds of cases, ranging from three to 40 pages long, that present a specific business problem and the statistical data that "real world" executives used to resolve it. In class, a professor mediates an active, sometimes roaring debate, forcing students to tear apart the executive's reasoning and explore the implications of decisions. "Properly done, it is a tour de force of teaching," said Mr. Riesman.

Harvard's library of cases now exceeds 6,000, each carefully culled and most approved by the companies who are the subjects of the studies. (Their names are usually changed in the text of the cases.) In fact, collecting and creating cases has become something of an industry itself: Harvard will spend \$15 million this year on research, mostly sending faculty and staff into factories and boardrooms to collect information for new cases. The best are sold to other business schools, generating about \$5.5 million in revenues annually.

In fact, a faculty well practiced in the fine art of academic politics has staunchly resisted any fundamental changes in how it teaches and principles first and then test them against the case studies.

Five years later, under the tutelage of a new dean, only a handful of the changes advocated by Mr. Bok, notably the emphasis on business ethics, have come to pass. Others, especially Mr. Bok's effort to wean the school from its dependence on the case method, have founders in the face of faculty and alumni resistance.

In fact, a faculty well practiced in the fine art of academic politics has staunchly resisted any fundamental changes in how it teaches and principles first and then test them against the case studies.

Likewise, the dean he appointed to carry the school into its new era, John H. McArthur, will not talk about the report.

"It's fine to ask the senior faculty about the Bok report," William Hokanson, a public relations official at the school warned a visitor recently, "but if you raise it with the dean he will be very upset." When the official was told that the topic could hardly be avoided, because Mr. Bok had called the report "the first step" in choosing a new dean five years ago, Mr. McArthur canceled a long-scheduled interview 45 minutes before it was to take place.

Some at the school say it is the most useful way of teaching what we have to teach," said E. Raymond Corey, the director of the school's program of research. M. Colyer Crum, another professor, agrees: "The case method is an antidote to being obsolete."

In fact, many faculty members openly contend that Mr. Bok, a law professor, did not fully understand the difference between studying legal and business cases. In the law, they contend, cases are studied because they yield clear principles and precedents. In business, cases are a tool that students use to hone their skills at analyzing business problems.

Most students at Harvard defend the case method strongly, saying the prospect of being called out to participate in the discussion of a case makes them better prepared and more interested in the subject. But some say that Mr. Bok had a point, especially because many of the cases seem disjointed.

In the end, the quality of the school's performance will depend on its ability to instill students with enthusiasm about their trade, according to Mr. Piper, the senior associate dean, and other faculty members. "The issue is whether we can get people excited about what it means to be a manager, and not just for self," he said. "All the signs give me hope."

Chinese Are Learning the 'Linguo'

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — While millions of Chinese are studying English, French, Japanese and Russian to help speed China's modernization, more than 120,000 people here are learning Esperanto, the 97-year-old "international language" that is increasingly capturing the imagination of Chinese wanting to end their country's long isolation from the West.

More than 33,000 people — shop clerks, college graduates, farmers and factory workers — enrolled recently in two Esperanto correspondence courses. Thirteen Chinese universities are offering Esperanto as a foreign language this year, and 19 others have Esperanto teachers on their faculties.

Esperanto associations have been established in 32 Chinese provinces and cities. 30 Esperanto magazines are being published here and four times daily. Radio Beijing broadcasts a half-hour program in Esperanto to about 50 countries. Because of Esperanto's increasing popularity in China, the 1986 World Esperanto Conference will take place in Shanghai.

Relatively few people, probably no more than 10 million worldwide, speak Esperanto, and virtually no up-to-date scientific material is published in Esperanto. But none of this seems to dismay China's Esperantists, who make up one of the world's fastest-growing contingents of Esperanto speakers.

Hope for a World Language

Many Chinese taking up Esperanto believe it will make European languages, on which it is largely based, easier to learn. Some are convinced that the 30,000 or so foreign books that have been translated into Esperanto over the years offer much for China. And all seem to share the hope that Esperanto as a world language will in time bring people closer together.

"Esperanto estase nur linguo sed esta bela idea," Zhang Qicheng, secretary-general of the All-China Esperanto League, said the other day, then translated: "Esperanto is not merely a language but a beautiful ideal, and this ideal is that, sooner or later, mankind will have a common language."

Mr. Zhang, editor of the league's magazine, *El Popola Città* (From People's China, in Esperanto), and a member of the Universal Esperanto Association, argues that there is a long-term need, particularly by Third World countries, for such an international language to "counter language hegemony and fight for national independence."

"Although English, for example, is widely spoken, it cannot be used as a truly international language because English-speaking countries would then be privileged and other countries would be resentful," said Mr. Zhang, who speaks English and Indonesian as well as Esperanto and several Chinese dialects. "Still, English is now dominant in the world, and it will be difficult to change this historical trend."

As amazing as 120,000 Chinese speakers of Esperanto may be, the figure is dwarfed by the estimated 10 million students enrolled in formal courses of English and perhaps twice

that number who are studying English in night schools, by television and in informal groups that meet in factories, clubs and city parks.

With China's growing emphasis on English as the primary foreign language in its schools — French, Russian and Japanese combined probably have fewer than 3 million students — the effort to promote Esperanto has been vigorously debated. Critics have said it would be better to learn German or Spanish or any other national language than Esperanto.

"It's useless," an English-speaking Chinese intellectual said. "There are already too many languages in the world. Why invent another one?"

Others here have suggested that Chinese should first learn to speak well the standard dialect of their own language, a point that has also been made in criticism of English-language instruction in high schools here. A few critics have noted in letters to Chinese newspapers that members of the All-China Esperanto League do not even speak Esperanto among themselves.

Esperanto, which is taught in its third year at Shanghai Foreign Language Institute, allowed its third-year students majoring in English and French to take Esperanto as an optional third language, more than half enrolled, to the amazement of their teachers. After the first semester, Wei Yuangshu, the chief instructor, said that the students, among China's best in English, French and Japanese, would probably speak Esperanto even better because of its simplicity.

"Studying Esperanto is not as Quixotic as it seems at first," an American-trained Chinese historian commented. "In the 1930s, we were experimenting with anything that might help us, and that experimentation continues.... Esperanto is not a very practical approach, but placed within modern Chinese history it is certainly understandable."

But its popularity continues to grow in China, he said, because, for Chinese, Esper

ARTS / LEISURE



Old oaks contrast with the new architecture of the Houma Federal Building.

From Bayou to Metro Area

Fingers of Development Probe a Louisiana Parish

By John Herbers

New York Times Service

HOUMA, Louisiana — She is known as Queen of the Swamps, and no one questions Annie Miller's self-appointed task of fending civilization away from one tall cypress deep inside a marsh near Bayou Black.

The bald eagles who built a nest there could not have known something that Mrs. Miller knows quite well: Terrebonne Parish has been classified a metropolitan area, and fingers of development are prying far into the delicate lacework of estuaries, rivulets, swamps and lakes that cover most of the area within the boundaries of the parish, or county.

Mrs. Miller, who conducts Annie Miller's Renowned Swamp Tours, chases hounds away from the nest, and she protested to the authorities recently when a helicopter frightened the great birds away.

Time is not on the side of the eagles.

From 1960 to 1980 the population of Terrebonne Parish almost doubled. Many of the sugar cane plantations were replaced by housing subdivisions and by industry related to oil and gas production, leaving only the grandiose mansions as reminders of the past.

After the latest census, the area was given metropolitan status by the federal government, officially designating it a major population area. But the reality is that most of the parish population of about 100,000 lives along bayous outside the city, and the residents of Houma, population 32,600, have agreed to give up the city government and be part of the new Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government.

Former Mayor Edward P. Lyons moved across Main Street to the Parish Court House to become president and chief executive officer of the new Parish Council. He was elected to that office after voters in both the city and the parish approved the consolidation.

Lyons envisions the change as a way to get more federal money for the area and to bring about efficiency in delivering public services seldom seen in the relaxed informality of southern Louisiana.

"We are going to have the best government in the state, or for that matter one of the best anywhere," Lyons told a visitor, his arm swinging wide in an expansiveness common to natives of this area.

He will be presiding over a new form of American population center: the small but growing metropolitan area with widely dispersed

Chinese Find Ancient City At Power Site

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Archaeologists have unearthed what is believed to be the country's earliest known capital, the Xinhua news agency reported Tuesday. It is thought to be the city of Xibo built by the founder of the Shang dynasty more than 3,000 years ago.

The archaeologists discovered the sites of gates, walls and streets in Henan province where they were helping government engineers select a site for the Shouyangshan power plant, west of the city of Yanshi, the report said.

"The discovery of the Shang capital provides clues for the study of ancient Chinese civilization and the history of city development," the agency said.

"Archaeologists believe that this is the earliest, largest and best-preserved of the sites of China's ancient cities so far discovered," the official agency said.

The discovery was the latest in an intensified campaign to preserve China's treasures, once threatened by Red Guard zealots during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

Chinese historians say Tang overthrew and exiled King Qie, tyrannical ruler of the Xia, regarded as China's earliest dynasty from 2205 to 1756 B.C.

Tang called himself Cheng Tang, meaning "Tang the Successful," and founded the Shang dynasty, known for its chariot-riding warriors, high-level bronze technology and first use of what evolved into the Chinese writing system.

A Joyous 'Mikado' From the Canadian Stratford

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ed Mirvish has brought his fellow countrymen to the Old Vic in a joyous revival of "The Mikado" from Stratford. Ontario.

It might perhaps have been more exciting to see them in a new Canadian work, or even in one of the Shakespeares for which the Stratford theater is justly famous. But the Gilbert and Sullivan tradition in Ontario goes all the way back to that Stratford's founding father, Tyrone Guthrie, and although the

headed by his fellow countrywoman, Janet Suzman. This however, is an altogether more arid and derivative piece, rooted not so obviously in Fugard's own childhood as in a devotion to "Waiting for Godot" and the minimalist theater of Beckett.

The tramps here are Boesman and Lena, themselves Cape coloards (persons of mixed race), condemned to roam the banks of the Swartkops River near Port Elizabeth in search of a living or just an escape from the scrubland. Suzman as Lena is less convincingly down to the very rock bottom of her life than is Yvonne Bryceland in the first London production, 13 years ago, and neither Stuart Wilson as the bullying Boesman nor even Tommy Buso as the impulsive black African could convince me that we had here anything much more than a radio play. There are, nonetheless, moments of extreme poetic power, and, as an early work by one of the great dramatists of our time, this production remains well worth a look.

Technically there are certain problems here, not least being that what we have is an old teleplay (done by the British Broadcasting Corp. in 1980 as "Sweet Nothings"), which betrays its origins in a series of short early blackout scenes that would have been fine as cross-fades but look distinctly clumsy in a studio-stage setting.

There is also the problem that Whitehead is largely concerned with a specific kind of Liverpool Irish Catholic guilt deeply linked to male chauvinism and impenetrable to outsiders. His central character (played by Tom Bell) goes spectacularly to pieces when he discovers

that he now needs his wife more than she needs him, and he therefore abandons his job and takes to haunting her office when not enlisting the services of a psychoanalyst.

By the end of the play he's a minicab driver, the wife is off with other men, the daughter has gone to America in a marriage of convenience, and you are left with the faint feeling that you have been reading a short story by Strindberg from which somebody has removed the last page.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Tax Havens of U.K. Firms Seen as Lawson Targets

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Part of the speculation about what Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, will do in his March 13 budget is that he will close some tax loopholes. That includes tax havens in exotic isles, as well as in such less exotic places as the Channel Islands and Switzerland.

The tax loophole that has received most attention in the pre-budget guessing game is the major London banks' leasing business where the Treasury suspects banks of hiding their profits and which, if controlled, could save the British government as much as £725 million (\$107.79 million) a year. But the Treasury is also looking into tax havens, although it is not clear how much lost revenue the government can hope to capture from tighter rules.

In spite of strong lobbying by British industry against the measures, most international accountants in London believe that the budget will include new provisions to tax profits of British subsidiaries in tax havens beginning April 1.

The current proposal being considered by the Treasury, though it is still in flux, is aimed at the "money box" company whose only function is to collect the parent's surplus cash or to divert profits to a low tax area. The new proposal would give wide power to the Inland Revenue, Britain's tax authority, to request that a company it suspects of funneling too much money out of Britain provide information on its income so that it can assess that income at the 52 percent corporate tax rate.

One type of company that is conspicuously absent from the Inland Revenue's hit list is the international finance operations in the Netherlands through which a large number of British banks and corporations have been issuing their Eurobond issues free of withholding tax. The Treasury has a carrot approach in mind to lure back offshore finance companies to the City of London: Do away with the withholding tax bond buyers have to pay in Britain.

That is a sign that the Treasury is aware that a carrot approach, where it can be applied, is better than the stick it is considering using against the "money box" type company.

If some international tax accountants still believe that anti-tax haven legislation can work, others seriously doubt it.

"The type of legislation being considered by the Treasury could make life a lot more difficult," says Tony Hughes, international tax manager in London with the U.S. accounting firm, Deloitte, Haskins and Sells. "Some British companies would have to restructure their international groups as a result."

Others believe that Inland Revenue already has the power through the courts to catch tax avoiders who use artificial subsidiaries, but just has not used it. In the recent case of Furniss versus Dawson, the House of Lords decided that a British parent was liable for capital-gains tax on income accrued from the sale of a subsidiary, even though the sale was first made to a company in the Isle of Man, where there is no capital-gains tax, and then sold to the final purchaser.

But then there are those who believe that anti-tax haven legislation is a waste of Mr. Lawson's time. Similar anti-tax haven legislation in the United States, West Germany, France and Japan has proved powerless to stop capital flows to tax havens. According to the Gordon report, published in 1981 for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, in the past 10 years direct U.S. investments through tax havens increased fivefold, despite increasingly tight U.S. anti-tax haven rules.

In the same period, direct U.S. investments abroad increased only 2.5 times.

"The only way to put tax havens out of business and stop tax avoidance is to get rid of its cause," says Mr. Edouard Chambost, a Paris lawyer and author of one of the most comprehensive tax haven guides, "And that is the corporate income tax. In high-tax countries, the income tax should be replaced with a value-added tax."

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Mar. 6, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

Country	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Amsterdam	5.291	4.288	12.23	34.45	0.181	5.178	12.04	32.95	0.181	5.178	12.04	32.95
Brussels	5.245	77.68	20.498	6.645	3.283	18.135	5.795	20.085	22.40	5.795	20.085	22.40
Frankfurt	2.589	3.779	32.43	1.684	1.000	1.684	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Geneva	1.4835	3.779	1.772	1.164	2.6322	1.164	7.24	2.125	3.215	7.24	2.125	3.215
Milan	1.0625	2.64740	32.28	26.25	55.39	20.43	75.46	7.124	7.124	75.46	7.124	7.124
New York (c)	1.0625	2.64740	32.28	26.25	55.39	20.43	75.46	7.124	7.124	75.46	7.124	7.124
Paris	7.8725	11.72	308.36	7.84	4.9475	2.7322	15.0555	2.7322	15.0555	2.7322	15.0555	2.7322
Tokyo	223.125	338.63	84.93	28.25	13.73	77.04	42.57	105.72	42.57	105.72	42.57	105.72
Zurich	2.1163	2.147	8.635	2.147	1.027	2.147	1.027	2.147	1.027	2.147	1.027	2.147
ECU	0.8724	0.9778	2.2235	0.8649	1.39243	2.2235	0.87272	1.39243	2.2235	0.87272	1.39243	2.2235
SDR	1.0709	0.27175	2.7455	0.4539	1.70703	3.0982	5.0077	2.2007	2.2007	2.2007	2.2007	2.2007

* Sterling; 1987 Irish £
† Commercial franc (D) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (z)
NA: Not available N/A: Not available

INTEREST RATES

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Mar. 6												
Bank	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR	Yen	DM	F.F.	U.S.L.
ABN-Amro	9.76	10	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	9.76	14.2%	9.76	10.5%	9.76
BNP	10	10	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10	15.5%	10	11.5%	10
Deutsche	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
HSBC	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
ICB	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
Lehman	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
Montreal	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
SBBI	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
Standard	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
Swiss	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
Unicredit	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
WestLB	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5
Woolworth	10.5	10.5	5.5%	5.5%	3%	3%	9	10.5	15.5%	10.5	11.5%	10.5

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Up to the closing on Wall Street**

	100	50	10	20	50	100	200	500	1000
Optical	9.56	9.9	-	20z	97	97	97	97	97
Optical	2000	5.1	9	119	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%
Optical	-	-	-	55	114	10%	10%	10%	10%

	S	10	15	12	139	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110
CA	.20	1.8	1.2	1.39	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	109
CM	2.00	5.5	12	13.5	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35

Floating Rate Notes

Mag. 6

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide price

Up to the Clocks on your Street

**Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sle.	52 Wk High			Close Chg		
							High	Low	Chg	Chg %		
1714	1112	TWA pf	2.25	16.7	73	138	135	134	-1	-1%	-	-
2474	1524	TWA pfB	2.25	17.9	222	196	188	184	-12	-15	-	-
3118	2208	TWA Cpn			461	274	265	264	-1	-1%	-	-
1479	1074	TVA w/t			2	1034	103	102	-1	-1%	-	-
1216	1250	TWC pf	2.00	6.5	107	124	124	122	-2	-2%	-	-3%
17	1210	TWC pfC	1.90	6.5	20	16	16	14	-2	-12%	-	-14%
45%	29	TWC pfC	2.44	4.4	7	404	404	404	-1	-1%	-	-1%
31	2204	Transco	1.54	11.8	55	236	236	236	-1	-1%	-	-1%
2054	1774	Transite	1.16	11.8	10	184	184	184	-1	-1%	-	-1%
1476	1112	TARDY	1.00	8.1	20	124	124	124	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
43	2354	Transco	2.04	5.3	4	374	365	365	-9	-24%	+1	+1%
4872	3824	Transco	3.02	8.8	4	444	444	444	-1	-1%	-	-1%
1794	1104	TRANSEx N	1.00	8.8	21	21	21	21	-1	-1%	-	-1%
1794	4484	TRANSEx N	1.00	8.8	18	20	20	20	-2	-10%	-	-10%
2212	7212	TRGP pf	2.50	11.0	10	124	122	122	-2	-16%	-	-16%
12	874	TRGP pfB	2.50	11.0	4	94	94	94	-1	-1%	-	-1%
3876	2614	Trasury	1.80	5.4	16	324	324	324	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
3412	2274	Trevier	1.92	5.9	9	224	224	224	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
2675	2174	TRICOM	5.52	22.0	25	224	224	224	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
5	2174	TRICOM	5.20	11.1	24	224	224	224	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
1754	1260	Trifield	1.00	12.0	12	124	124	124	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
2854	2254	TricPAC	1.00	3.7	10	224	224	224	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
33	24	Trictron	2.20	25	1	110	24	24	-21	-95%	-	-
736	486	Trictron	2.00	25	9	616	616	616	-1	-1%	-	-1%
1134	761	Trico	.16	24	1	224	214	214	-10	-100%	-	-
5504	1254	Trivex	.16	24	1	224	214	214	-10	-100%	-	-
5504	2554	Trivex	.16	24	1	224	214	214	-10	-100%	-	-
4114	2614	Trumpef	.20	26	17	124	124	124	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
1454	1254	TURNER	.16	26	17	124	124	124	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
2254	1454	Twinsol	.00	36	15	204	204	204	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
30	2304	Tycab	.00	27	15	274	274	274	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
3112	2204	Tyler	.00	27	15	244	244	244	-1	-1%	+1	+1%
29	1204	Tymahr	.00	27	15	244	244	244	-1	-1%	+1	+1%

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First
Boston Ltd, London

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Unilever Says Its Profit Surged 26% in 4th Quarter

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Unilever reported Tuesday that fourth quarter profit surged as strong U.S. performance became dismal results in the Third World.

The British-Dutch consumer-products giant said pretax profit rose 26 percent to £169 million (\$251 million) on sales of £3.56 billion, up 3 percent. For the full year, pretax profit climbed 6 percent to £768 million and sales edged up 1 percent to £13.39 billion.

The results were at the top end of forecasts, and shares of Unilever PLC, the British arm, rose 10 pence to close at 955 pence. Shares of Unilever N.V., the Dutch arm, ended the day at 252 guilders (\$87), up 4 guilders.

The company reported higher operating profits from margarine, other foods, detergent, personal products, chemicals and animal feeds. Its loss on paper, plastics and packaging shrank to £2 million from £26 million in 1982.

The big boost came from North America, where operating profit rose 39 percent to £140 million. The company's Lever Bros. unit, which sells soap, shampoo and other consumer products, showed a small profit after seven years in the red. Kenneth Durham, Unilever PLC's chairman, singled out sales of Dove soap and also cited plant closings and modernizations, high-

er advertising spending and product launches.

He also said that National Starch, the U.S.-based specialty chemicals company, had a "magnificent year" and that Lipton Tea sales neared \$1 billion.

In the European Community, operating profit was flat at about £266 million, reflecting heavy costs for plant closings and upgrading projects. But analysts said the underlying performance in Europe was reasonably strong.

"It's mainly the third world that is holding things back," said Richard Allan, an analyst at Phillips & Drew.

Nigeria is a particular problem. Its financial crisis caused imports from Europe to collapse. In addition, Unilever is facing delays on repayments of its trade credits to Nigeria, which total about £125 million.

Most analysts do not expect a rapid recovery in the Third World. So the company will be firing on two and one-half engines, and it's a four-engine machine," said David Lang of Henderson, Crosthwaite & Co.

Nonetheless, forecasts for 1984 call for Unilever's pretax profit to rise 10 to 15 percent. "The company has become a much more efficient outfit," noted John Elston of James Capel & Co.

The total 1983 dividend for Unilever PLC rises to 30.86 pence a share from 28.83 in 1982. For Unilever N.V., the dividend grows to 15.02 guilders from 12.04 guilders.

Gold Fields Sees Slowing Of Its Upturn

Reuters

LONDON — Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, the British mining-finance group, said Wednesday that its recovery rate for the rest of this year will not match that of the six months that ended in December.

Gold Fields reported a pretax profit of £43.1 million (£64.2 million) for the six months that ended on Dec. 31, 1983, up about 41 percent from the £29.7 million reported a year earlier.

This compares with market estimates ranging from £38 million to just over £50 million for the latest period, they added.

It said the current gold price is satisfactory for the group's low-cost gold-mining operations in South Africa, although the low price of copper continues to cause concern.

Analysis said evidence of the company's recovery was reflected clearly in the statement. The specific difficulties of the last two financial years appear to be over, they said.

But Gold Fields, in its report, said that its recovery would slow in the coming six months because the period ended Dec. 31 reflected an improvement that had begun in the previous six-month period.

Crane Rejects \$357-Million Offer*The Associated Press***NEW YORK** — Crane Co. said Tuesday its board rejected a \$357-million proposed leveraged buyout by Donaldson Enterprises Inc. Crane described the offer as "inadequate."

Donaldson Enterprises called Crane's decision "hasty" and said it hoped the board would reconsider.

The offer to buy the company, excluding its struggling CF&S Corp., totaled \$357 million in cash. It was announced Feb. 28, the same day that Crane's chairman, Thomas Evans, resigned.

Mr. Evans, 73, said his resignation was unrelated to the takeover

NatWest Says Pretax Profit Up

Reuters

LONDON — The chairman of National Westminster Bank PLC, Lord Boardman, said Tuesday that a 15-percent rise in the bank's charge for bad-debt provisions in 1983 reflected another difficult trading year at home and abroad.

He was commenting on NatWest results for the year, which showed a pretax profit of £503 million (£747.8 million), up 14.6 percent from the previous year.

But bad-debt provisions in the year rose to £264 million from £229 million, to give cumulative provisions of £670 million, of which £254 million was a general provision. Year-earlier provisions were £508 million, of which £167 million was a general provision.

Separately, Barclays Bank PLC said Tuesday it is cutting its base rate to 8.75 percent from 9 percent effective at the close of business Wednesday.

Esso-Pappas Group

Reuters

ATHENS — The Esso-Pappas group, handed over to the Greek state by Exxon Corp. Tuesday, should have a share of the domestic oil market similar to that held by state-owned companies in France or Italy, Energy Minister Evangelos Koutouloumbis said.

In rejecting the leveraged buyout, the New York-based company said it had retained First Boston Corp. to assist in the disposition of "selected assets" to enhance the value of the company for shareholders with the view to Crane continuing as an independent company. A company spokesman did not say which assets were involved.

The outlook for the current year was encouraging.

Saab-Scania AB said 8,000 of its 1983 900 models have been recalled for checks in the United States. A lead between the starter and generator could wear down and produce short circuits.

Kuwait May Buy Assets Socal Is Likely to ShedBy Bob Hagerty
*International Herald Tribune***LONDON** — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. may be able to pick up a few scraps as U.S. oil companies divvy one another.

A Kuwaiti oil industry source indicated Tuesday that KPC is looking at opportunities to buy marketing and refining assets in the light of Standard Oil Co. of California's plan to take over Gulf Oil.

KPC, whose roots stretch back to a company Gulf helped set up in 1934, has not confined its expansion to Europe. In 1981, KPC acquired Santa Fe International, a U.S.-based oil-services and engineering company, in a transaction totaling \$2.5 billion.

The source said he believes Socal will want to sell as much as a third of Gulf's assets to reduce debt taken on to finance the planned \$13.2-billion acquisition. Socal is raising a \$12.4-billion syndicated loan to finance the purchase. "Obviously, this kind of figure suggests substantial disposals," the source said.

He would not elaborate on what KPC might have in mind, but the Energy Department that KPC is ineligible to hold oil rights on U.S. government land because Kuwait restricted investment by U.S. companies.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister and chairman of KPC, said in an interview last September that he did not rule out acquisitions in any part of the world. He added, however, that transport considerations make Asia a more natural market for Kuwaiti oil than the United States.

Over the past 13 months, KPC has purchased or agreed to buy Gulf's refining and marketing operations in Italy, Denmark, Sweden and the Benelux countries.

One possible focus of KPC's interest is Gulf's British business, which the company has been trying

to sell. KPC has previously examined these operations. They include about 450 gasoline stations, a refinery at Milford Haven, Wales, and a 35-percent stake in a catalytic cracker, also at Milford Haven.

Like Gulf, Socal has retreated from European refining and marketing after heavy losses. Last September, it agreed to sell the bulk of those operations to Texaco Inc.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

6 March 1984

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(W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (D) - daily; (R) - quarterly; (I) - inventory.

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(I) Cenfund Fund \$

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Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
 5,000 bushels per bushel
 4,200 3,790 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 May 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 4,200 3,790 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,440 1,370 +0.50
 Prev. Day Open Int. 33,725 up 190

CORN (CBT)
 5,000 bushels per bushel
 2,264 2,270 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 2,264 2,270 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 Prev. Day Open Int. 34,278 up 2,390

SOYBEANS (CBT)
 5,000 bushels per bushel
 9,700 9,700 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 9,700 9,700 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 Prev. Day Open Int. 34,278 up 2,390

COFFEE (COMEX)
 25,000 lbs. per metric ton
 1,170 1,170 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,170 1,170 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 Prev. Day Open Int. 34,278 up 2,390

GERMAN MARK (DEMK)
 2,000 million Deutsche Mark
 1,814 1,814 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 1,814 1,814 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50
 Prev. Day Open Int. 34,278 up 2,390

FRONT FRANC (FRAN)

2,000 francs per franc

1,126 1,126 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

Prev. Day Open Int. 34,278 up 2,390

CANADIAN DOLLAR (HNL)

1,000 Canadian dollars per Canadian dollar

1,129 1,129 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,129 1,129 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

Prev. Day Open Int. 34,278 up 2,390

GERMAN MARK (DEMK)

2,000 million Deutsche Mark

1,814 1,814 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 Jul. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 Aug. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 Sep. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 Oct. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 Nov. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,814 1,814 Dec. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

Prev. Day Open Int. 34,278 up 2,390

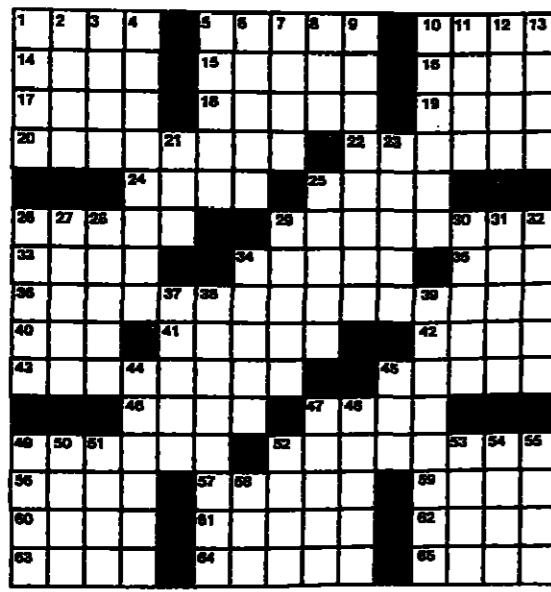
FRONT FRANC (FRAN)

2,000 francs per franc

1,126 1,126 Apr. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 May 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50

1,126 1,126 Jun. 1,260 1,230 1,240 1,240 +0.50



ACROSS

- Symbol of peace.
- Image: Comb. form.
- Carillon item.
- Same, to Solla-Poe's "The..."
- Londoner's marge.
- Rail with a tail.
- Mountain crest.
- Boy, in Barcelona.
- Lamont — (The Shadow)
- Kind of hole or pea.
- Attention-getter.
- qua non.
- Condition.
- Periodic activity of snakes.
- A Johnson.
- Type of prism.
- Letter before dee.
- People with similar traits.
- Ornament atop a church.
- To the left, at sea.
- Soft drink.
- Declare again.
- Where a swipe takes a swipe.

DOWN

- Symbol of peace.
- Inspiration for Keats.
- Types of races.
- Musical was one.
- Bodacious.
- Raise one's spirits.
- Heroic tale.
- Male parent.
- Composer Copland.
- Row.
- Small dog, for short.
- Exhaust.
- Bob follower.
- Impudent.
- These are outside a mare clausum.
- Bolshevicks' foes in 1917.
- "Can-do" is his motto.
- Frenzied.
- Tendency.
- Rough tie.
- Clinton's canal.
- Frolic.
- Custody.
- Staple's kin.
- Askev.
- Fat from razorbills.
- Once around a track.

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"I CAN'T GO TO SLEEP WHEN YOU'RE READIN' HUCKLEBERRY FINN! WHY DON'T YA TRY PETER RABBIT?"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EFING

HOCAM

HIALAD

SNUIGE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: INEPT BAKED ANEMIA TRUSTY

Answer: Sales resistance is the triumph of this—MIND OVER PATTERN

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

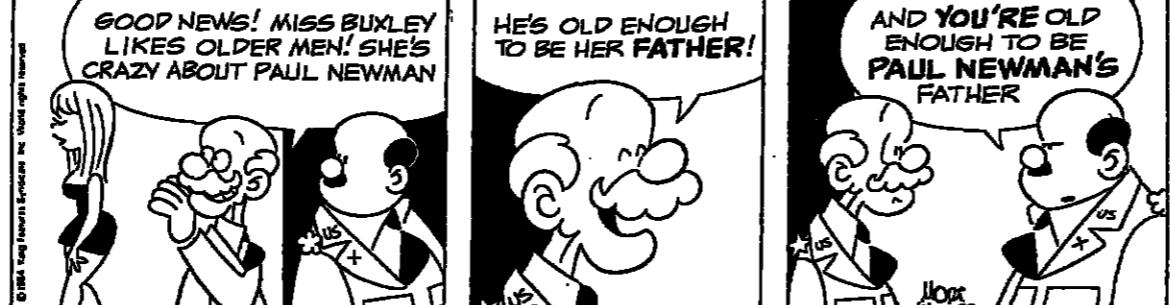
Australia

Sydney

ct-cloudy; fo-foggy; hr-haze; o-overcast; pc-partially cloudy; r-rain;

sh-showers; sh-shower; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 7: LONDON: Slight. FRANKFURT: Foggy. Temp. 7-14°C-21. MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-16°C-61. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-18°C-51. BELGIUM: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-16°C-51. ROMA: Foggy. Temp. 8-14°C-31. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 10-16°C-51. BELGIUM: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-16°C-51. FRANCE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-16°C-51. MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 27-31°C-81-75. SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 8-13°C-46-57. SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 31-33°C-89-73. TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 10-17°C-50-52.

PEANUTS**BLONDIE****BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD OF ID****REX MORGAN****GARFIELD****Canadian Stock Markets**

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto

High Low Close Chg.

25 April Price 25/26 25/26 25/26 -16

4/9/84 Americo E 25/26 25/26 25/26 +16

12/900 Amcor Envry 25/26 25/26 25/26 +16

2/85/85 Astro Not 25/26 25/26 25/26 +16

1/9/84 Astro St 25/26 25/26

USFL Signs Young To \$40-Million Pact

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Steve Young, the quarterback from Brigham Young University, on Monday signed a four-year contract with the United States Football League's Los Angeles Express that is the richest ever offered in professional sports.

Young, who had been told he would be the first player selected in the National Football League draft on May 1, will be paid more than \$40 million between now and 2027, when he will be 65. The contract is guaranteed, which means that if he is cut from the team during the next four years or is physically unable to play again or if the league folds, he still gets the money.

In total dollars, the contract is the largest ever in professional sports. Basketball's Earvin Johnson has a 25-year, \$25-million contract with the Los Angeles Lakers; New York Yankee Dave Winfield has a \$21-million contract over 10 years and Wayne Gretzky of the National Hockey League Edmonton Oilers has a contract of \$21 million over 21 years.

Young led the nation in total offense last season with 4,346 yards; overall he broke 14 National Collegiate Athletic Association passing or total offense records in his two years as a starter. He is expected to be in uniform Sunday when the Express plays the Invaders in Oakland.

With his signing, the USFL has now secured three college players who were considered the best at their positions in 1983. The others were Heisman Trophy winner Mike Rozier, the running back

from Nebraska who signed with Pittsburgh, and Reggie White, the defensive end from Tennessee who signed with Memphis.

Young was selected 10th in the USFL's January draft. Deciding his future was apparently made difficult by the reluctance of the Cincinnati Bengals, who have the first pick in the NFL draft, to commit their pick to him. Last Thursday, Cincinnati finally assured Young it would select him and made him an offer — \$3.5 million over five years and a \$1-million signing bonus. But by then Young and the Express were all but agreed on their deal. While none of the principals would elaborate, a reliable source said the pact includes:

- A signing bonus of \$2.5 million, of which \$1 million is to be paid immediately and \$500,000 in three annual installments beginning next year.

- A \$1.5-million, no-interest loan that will be repaid by deferred money.

- Bonuses of \$125,000 for reporting to camp this year, \$100,000 next year and \$50,000 in 1986 and \$30,000 for 1987.

- Graduated annuities to be paid over 37 years, beginning with \$200,000 in 1990 and increasing to \$3,173 million in 2027, for a total payout of more than \$34 million.

- A scholarship fund at BYU that will pay the school graduated annual amounts over the next 20 years and will total \$183,000.

- A charity fund in which Young will donate \$1,000 to local charities for each Los Angeles victory, to be matched by the team.



Steve Young

Although the total dollars make the contract the biggest in sports history, the cost to the Express is far less. On the principle of "present value" — a way of measuring deferred money against its current value — the total contract is worth approximately \$5.5 million, and the \$34.5 million in annuities Young will receive between 1990 and 2027 is worth about \$1.5 million.

Those figures are arrived at by computing how much the Express would have to invest now, at an interest rate of 11 percent, to cover their costs to Young when they are due, through 2027.

First Step: Wilson Starts Again

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

FORT MYERS, Florida — Inside the netted cage where the batting-practice pitches were thrown by a machine, Willie Wilson had swung rudely for a few minutes. Now, holding two black bats and a ball, he was walking toward the Kansas City Royal clubhouse when a youngster in a red T-shirt and jeans called him from behind a wire fence.

"Willie," he said, "how about the ball?"

"Here, man," Wilson said, tossing it to him, "here's a new one for you."

"Will you sign it?" the boy asked.

"Not now, but a little later on."

After serving 81 days in the Federal Correctional Institution in Fort Worth, Texas, for the misdemeanor of attempting to purchase cocaine, 28-year-old Wilson was wearing a baseball uniform Monday for the first time this season. Most of the Royals had gone to Sarasota for an exhibition game, but about two dozen had remained here at their spring-training base for batting practice.

"Will," a teammate asked, "this the first day you been swingin'?"

"Yeah," he said. "The first day." After his guilty plea last fall, Wilson was suspended by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn for the 1984 season, pending a May 15 review. Although he's permitted to perspire with the Royals, he is not allowed to participate in any games until he is reinstated. An arbitration hearing, on a grievance filed by the players' union, has been set for next Monday.

"My gut feeling," he said, "is that I won't get a chance to play until May 15, but I'm hoping deep down that it's sooner. That's why I'm here to be ready if it's sooner."

At the sentencing Nov. 17 of Wilson, Willie Aikens and Jerry Martin, all of whom were Kansas City teammates last season, federal Magistrate J. Milton Sullivan spoke of a professional athlete's "special place in our society." At the time, Wilson resented the judge's remarks.

"That's a responsibility I never asked for," the 1982 American League batting champion said after entering prison. "I didn't sign a contract to take care of anybody else's kids or to be a role model for anybody else."

But at a news conference here Sunday night, Wilson talked of his now agreeing with the judge that he was "different — not better — different." In other years, for example, he didn't always sign autographs "because it was like saying I'm better." But Monday, in

walking back toward the pitching machines, he had autographed several photos and baseball cards in a scrapbook for a man in a wheelchair.

"I hated the way it came out, like I was a junkie in the street," he said. "I made one phone call and that was it. I'm not saying I didn't try, but I was not on it when the thing was going on."

"But it was still my fault. I'm not mad at the judge; he was doing his job. I'm not mad at the FBI; they were doing their job. It was basically my fault. Once I figured that out in prison, I was all right."

His prison guards had walkie-talkies, not guns. His prison room had a door, not bars. But four times a day a guard "counted" him by opening his door, which couldn't be locked from the inside.

"At night they'd open the door and flash a light in your face. I never missed a count. That's why I got out of there, man. If you couldn't do it right in them, they figure you couldn't do it right in the streets."

"I made sure I did it right in there."

"But being in there was one of the best things that ever happened to me and one of the worst things. The worst was losing my freedom, being humiliated by all kinds of people by the news media, by my so-called friends. The best thing was to discover that I was more of a man than anybody thought I was. All the people who were talkin' and writin' about me, I don't think they could go inside and do what I did — withstand all that pressure."

Before he entered prison, Wilson had told his 4-year-old daughter, Shanie, that he was going to school "for a while."

"But one night after I got home, she was sitting with me watching TV when it came on that I was out of prison. She asked me if I had been in jail, and I told her that there was something daddy did that got me in trouble. She seemed to accept that."

His wife, Kathy, has stood by him throughout his ordeal. When he unpacked his small travel bag on arriving in Fort Worth, he noticed an envelope with a card in it.

"On the card," he said, "Kathy had written that she had married me for better or for worse."

Wilson, his head high, turned to walk toward Terry Park, where he soon would be shagging flies. From behind a wire fence, the youngster in the red T-shirt was waving a baseball and held out a ball-point pen.

"Is that the ball I gave you?" Wilson said.

"You think I'd give your ball away?" the youngster said, watching it being autographed. "Hey, thanks, Willie, and have a good year."

"That'd be nice," Wilson said.

NHL Standings

WALKS CONFERENCE

PATRICK DIVISION

W-NY Islanders 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

*-NY Rangers 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

*-NY Rangers 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

*-Philadelphia 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

New Jersey 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

Montreal 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

Hartford 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

*-Boston 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

*-Montreal 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

Quebec 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

Montreal 25 20 7 Pct. 50% GF GA

